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# FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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## WORLD AFFAIRS

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

### Congo

**Lumumba Slain.** The murder of ex-Premier Patrice Lumumba Feb. 12 by Congolese tribesmen was announced Feb. 13 by the government of Katanga Province, where Lumumba had been imprisoned.

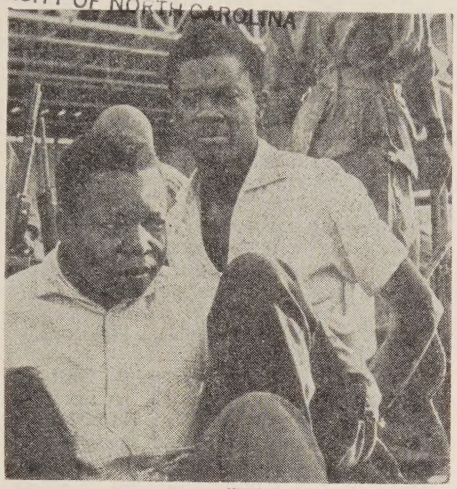
The news of Lumumba's death provoked these violent reactions:

- In the Congo, full-scale civil war was threatened between the pro-Lumumba Oriental Province regime of Antoine Gizenga and the central Congolese government of Pres. Joseph Kasavubu.
- At the UN, the Soviet Union withdrew its recognition of UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld and demanded his dismissal and the condemnation of Belgium for instigating the murder.
- Elsewhere, Communist and neutralist countries began to recognize the Gizenga regime, creating the menace of a formal division of the Congo between pro-Communist and anti-Communist governments.

**Katanga Escape.** The escape of Lumumba and of 2 former Congo government officials held with him at an isolated farm near Mutshatsha, 200 miles west of Elisabethville, was announced Feb. 10 by Katanga radio and confirmed in a message to the UN Command from Katanga Interior Min. Godefroid Munongo.

Lumumba, accompanied by ex-Youth Min. Maurice Mpolo and Senate Vice Pres. Joseph Okito, was said to have overpowered the Katanga sentries guarding them Feb. 9 and to have fled in a police car. Katanga's armed forces began an intensive ground-air search for the fugitives Feb. 10 to prevent them from reaching pro-Lumumba forces. The car was found abandoned and wrecked Feb. 11 near Kasaji, on a road leading to northern Katanga areas held by Lumumba supporters.

The announcement of Lumumba's escape aroused fears that he had been executed by the Katanga government and that the story of the prison break had been fabricated to conceal his death. The UN Command in Léopoldville reiterated a Feb. 9 statement in which it had emphasized that Lumumba's whereabouts were unknown and that the UN was not sure he was still alive.



(Wide World photo)

**Patrice Lumumba (center), his hands tied behind his back, as he was brought in guarded truck to Léopoldville airport on Dec. 2, 1960. Congolese Senate Vice Pres. Joseph Okito (left foreground), also bound, sits in truck with Lumumba.**

Ghanaian Rep.-to-UN Alex Quaison-Sackey, a member of Hammarskjöld's UN Conciliation Committee in the Congo, said the escape was a "cover-up story." He warned: "If Lumumba has been shot, there won't be peace in the Congo for 20 years."

(UPI reported these details of Lumumba's alleged escape Feb. 13 after an interviw with Capt. Julien Gat, Belgian commander of the 16-man guard detachment in Mutshatsha: Lumumba and the 2 other prisoners apparently cut a hole in the sandstone wall of the farm shed in which they were held; they left the shed, fashioned clubs, and ambushed 2 guards who were asleep on watch; they then pushed a nearby police car ¼ mile down a road from the farm before starting it and driving away. Their escape went undetected because other guards were asleep some distance away. The UPI report contradicted a Katanga government statement issued Feb. 11 in which it was alleged that Lumumba escaped while being transferred between prisons.)

**UN Probe Hampered.** A UN investigation of the circumstances of Lumumba's escape was denied the cooperation of the Katanga government Feb. 12 on the ground that it was "an internal Katanga matter."

Orders for the UN probe were disclosed by Hammarskjöld Feb. 10 after he received a message from 9 Asian-African states and Yugoslavia voicing fears that "the escape may be a camouflage . . . in preparation for announcing the death of Mr. Lumumba." A Soviet letter to Hammarskjöld asked an immediate report on the alleged escape, but a Soviet request for immediate UN debate of the matter was rejected Feb. 11 by the Security Council.

Ethiopian Brig. Iyassu Mengasha, UN Force chief of staff, flew to Elisabethville Feb. 12 to investigate the escape. Iyassu was refused cooperation by Katanga officials and was rebuffed in efforts to see Katanga Pres. Tshombe about the Lumumba case. Tshombe told newsmen Feb. 12 that Lumumba's escape was "genuine" and needed no UN investigation.

A Katanga government statement issued Feb. 11 charged that Moroccan UN Force troops were implicated in the escape. It said that Lumumba had been freed with the aid of men "with light brown skins" at a time coinciding with "the withdrawal of Moroccan troops from the Kolwezi area."

(Katanga military operations against pro-Lumumba Baluba tribesmen were denounced as "genocidal" in a UN note delivered to Tshombe Feb. 12 by Rajeshwar Dayal. Katanga confirmed that 4 battalions of its troops had begun a "concentrated action" against Balubas in northern Katanga. The troops were said to have seized Luena from pro-Lumumba tribesmen and to be advancing on Baluba strongholds near the UN-held Kamina base area.)

**Murder Disclosed.** The Katanga government announced Feb. 13 that ex-Premier Lumumba, 35, and his 2 companions had been "massacred" by Katanga tribesmen Feb. 12 at an unnamed place some distance from where their escape car had been found.

A communiqué issued by Munongo and broadcast by Katanga radio said that the bodies had been identified and buried on the spot. It said that the tribesmen and village would not be identified to bar reprisals or judicial action against them and to keep the grave from becoming a shrine. It disclosed that the villagers would be paid a 400,000-franc ($8,000) reward offered for Lumumba's capture.

Munongo said the UN had no "right to take positions in this matter." He said Lumumba was "a criminal on political, not judicial grounds," who was responsible for the deaths of thousands of Katangans and would have been sentenced to death by any court of law. He declared: "If people accuse us of killing Lumumba, I will reply: 'Prove it'."

*Week in Headlines*

**Congolese ex-Premier Lumumba murdered by Katanga tribesmen; USSR charged slaying plotted by UN, Belgium, severed relations with Hammarskjöld, demanded his dismissal; Hammarskjöld refused to resign, supported by U.S. in UN Security Council.**

**French plane fired across path of airliner carrying Soviet Pres. Brezhnev.**

**USSR launched Venus space probe from satellite circling earth; 7-ton Soviet satellite continued in orbit around earth.**

**Pres. Kennedy sent health message to Congress, asked care for aged under Social Security; denied study had disproved charges of U.S. 'missile gap.'**

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**Anti-Belgian Reaction.** The news of Lumumba's slaying brought an immediate reaction from Communist, Asian and African countries, where the murder was blamed on the UN and Western powers, particularly Belgium.

Condemnations of the Lumumba slaying were issued by many governments, particularly Communist China, Cuba, Morocco, and others that had supported Lumumba. A statement issued Feb. 13 by Pres. Kennedy expressed "great shock" at the slaying.

Demonstrators attacked and smashed windows of the Belgian Embassies in Cairo Feb. 12, Rome Feb. 13, and Moscow Feb. 14. The Moscow demonstration was staged by 6,000 persons, many of them Africans studying at the USSR's new Friendship University. A mob of 30,000 attacked and ransacked the embassy in Belgrade the same day and were dispersed only when militia fired over their heads. Other anti-Belgian demonstrations were reported Feb. 14 from Warsaw, London, New Delhi and other Asian and African capitals; many of these crowds also picketed the U.S. and French Embassies.

The demonstrations were resumed Feb. 15, when rioters attacked, ransacked and burned files of the Belgian Embassies in Warsaw and Cairo. The Belgian Embassy in Washington was pelted with eggs by Africans and Negro students, most of them from Howard University. Similar attacks were staged the same day on U.S. Embassies in Cairo, Accra, and other capitals.

In the Congo, the pro-Lumumba groups controlling Oriental and Kivu Provinces were reported to have restrained their followers from violent retaliation against white and pro-government Congolese. Oriental Provincial Pres. Jean Manzikala broadcast an appeal Feb. 14 for discipline among his forces, and Maj. Gen. Victor Lundula, commander of pro-Lumumba troops, was reported to have intervened with his Stanleyville units the same day to halt punitive action. Only in the pro-Lumumba Luluaba State formed in northern Katanga were there exhortations for a drive against "traitor Tshombe."

**Gizenga Regime Supported.** The first formal moves to recognize the pro-Lumumba government in Oriental Province were taken by the USSR and UAR Feb. 14.

The USSR's action was disclosed in the Soviet government declaration on the Congo issued that day and was confirmed in a message to Antoine Gizenga, described as "acting prime minister" of the Oriental government. The Soviet statements pledged unlimited aid to the Gizenga regime in its battle against the Kasavubu government. A similar statement issued by the UAR announced its recognition of Gizenga's regime as the "legitimate national government of the Congo."

The Gizenga government was recognized by East Germany, Ghana and Yugoslavia Feb. 15.

**Investigation Demanded.** Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld told the UN Security Council Feb. 13 that the deaths of Lumumba and his associates should be given a full and impartial "international investigation."

Hammarskjöld, who termed the slaying "tragic," said that he had ordered Brig. Iyassu to remain in Katanga until he received cooperation from Tshombe or until the Council voted to support a more affirmative UN action in the Lumumba case.

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Adlai E. Stevenson backed Hammarskjöld's demand for a UN inquiry. He said the "distressing and deplorable . . . death of Mr. Lumumba without trial or judgment" was "sad testimony to the distance we will have to travel before our task there [in the Congo] will be completed."

Soviet Rep.-to-UN Valerian A. Zorin denounced the slayings as a "grievous" crime of colonialism "committed under the blue flag of the United Nations." He rejected a UN inquiry because "we have not the slightest confidence in . . . [Hammarskjöld] or in his staff."

Tshombe announced Feb. 14 that he would not permit the UN to investigate the circumstances of Lumumba's death. He charged that Katanga had been at peace when he permitted the entry of UN troops, but that it since had been "bathed in fire and blood." He said he didn't "give a damn" for UN concern at Lumumba's death.

**USSR Breaks Hammarskjöld Ties.** The Soviet Union declared Feb. 14 that "the blood of Patrice Lumumba is on the hands" of Hammarskjöld and that the USSR would have nothing more to do with him. It demanded his dismissal as UN secretary general.

The Soviet declaration, made in the form of a government statement issued through the Tass news agency, withdrew the USSR's recognition of Hammarskjöld and said it would "not maintain any relations" with him. (The USSR had boycotted ex-UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie from 1951 until Lie's resignation in 1953.)

The Soviet statement accused Hammarskjöld of using the UN operation in the Congo "in the interests of the Congo's enemies—Belgian and other colonialists." It charged that Hammarskjöld, acting under "a policy of foul betrayal of the interests of the Congolese people, of the principles of the United Nations," used the UN Force to help "colonialists to dismember and disorganize the Congolese state." It declared that "the culmination of Hammarskjöld's criminal actions" was his part as "an accomplice and organizer" of the murder.

The USSR charged that Lumumba's murder "was prepared methodically, step by step," by Belgium, abetted by "the whole coalition of colonial powers." It asserted that in order to carry out the killings it first was necessary to remove Lumumba to Katanga, an area "governed from Brussels with Belgian money, with the help of Belgian arms and hundreds of Belgian officers."

The Soviet declaration specifically demanded: (1) UN condemnation and sanctions against Belgium for its alleged role in the slayings; (2) the arrest of Katanga Pres. Tshombe and Maj. Gen. Mobutu, the disarming of their troops and the disarming and withdrawal of all Belgians from the Congo; (3) dissolution of the UN operation in the Congo and recall of all UN Force and other foreign troops within one month; (4) the dismissal of Hammarskjöld from his UN office; (5) immediate recognition and aid by all countries for "the legitimate government of . . . Acting Prime Min. Antoine Gizenga."

**Kennedy Warns USSR.** In a prepared statement read at a Washington news conference Feb. 15, Pres. Kennedy warned that the U.S. would defend the UN Charter "by opposing any attempt by any government to intervene unilaterally in the Congo."

Mr. Kennedy's statement was considered to be a direct reply to the Soviet government's Feb. 14 declaration on the Congo. The President said he was "seriously concerned at what appears to be a threat of unilateral intervention" in the Congo. He expressed disbelief that "any government is really planning to take so dangerous and irresponsible a step." He emphasized that "the United States had supported and will continue to support the United Nations' presence in the Congo."

The President denounced "the purported recognition of Congolese factions as so-called governments." He reiterated the U.S.' support of the central Congolese government as "the only legal authority" in the Congo. He warned that any attempt to undermine UN operations in the Congo was a blow aimed at the UN and "at the independence and security of every nation, large and small."

(U.S. Amb.-to-Congo Clare H. Timberlake had been summoned to Washington Jan. 29 to participate in a reappraisal of U.S. policy toward the Congo.)

**Hammarskjöld Rejects Ouster.** The Soviet demands for his dismissal were rejected by Hammarskjöld Feb. 15 at a tumultuous session of the UN Security Council.

Hammarskjöld's refusal to resign came in response to a demand in a Soviet draft resolution presented to the Council earlier that day in a vituperative address by Soviet Rep.-to-UN Zorin.

The session was suspended temporarily when Negro and African nationalists interrupted a speech by U.S. Amb.-to-UN Stevenson and scuffled with UN guards in the Council's public gallery.

Major events of the session:

**Hammarskjöld address** — Hammarskjöld began by expressing his "deep regret" for the "revolting crime" committed by those who had murdered Lumumba and his companions.

He recited the history of the UN's position in the Congo power struggle between Lumumba and Kasavubu and asserted that the UN Force had given Lumumba protection to the full ex-

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tent of its powers within the UN mandate under which it had been sent to the Congo. Hammarskjöld asserted that it had been impossible for the UN Force—"20,00 men spread over a country not far from 5 times the size of France"—to protect Lumumba after his escape from Léopoldville or to free him after his arrest by the Kasavubu regime. Repeated UN messages asking assurances of Lumumba's safety and his return to Léopoldville from Katanga had been ignored, Hammarskjöld declared.

Hammarskjöld contended that he had been bound in his actions by the UN Force's mandate as defined by repeated sessions of the Security Council and General Assembly. "Thus," he asserted, "whatever is said about 'the failure of the United Nations to uphold legality in the Congo,' it is something for which the responsibility is shared by all members of this organization."

Hammarskjöld said he could not honor the USSR's demand that he resign despite its withdrawal of confidence in him. He said that the USSR, "while refusing its confidence, . . . has . . . taken a stand which makes it absolutely clear that, were the present secretary general to resign, no new secretary general could be appointed, and the world would have to bow to the wish of the Soviet Union to have this organization . . . run by a triumvirate which could not function and . . . would not provide the instrument for all the uncommitted countries of which they are in need."

Hammarskjöld outlined to the Council a 5-point program of proposed UN action in the Congo: (1) investigation of Lumumba's murder; (2) protection of all civilians from attack by the contending armed forces; (3) prevention of clashes between opposing forces by creation of UN truce zones; (4) reorganization of the Congolese army to remove it from politics; (5) elimination of the "Belgian political element" from the Congo.

Hammarskjöld asked Council approval of 3 further actions: (a) UN arms control by inspection of all shipments to the Congo; (b) UN control of all "movements of funds and capital" to and from the Congo; (c) UN convening of the Congolese Parliament.

**Zorin accusations**—The USSR's demand for Hammarskjöld's dismissal was submitted to the Council by Zorin in a 6-point Soviet draft resolution made public the previous day.

The Soviet draft, which denounced the slaying of Lumumba as an "international crime," asked the Council "to dismiss Dag Hammarskjöld . . . as a participant in and organizer of the violence committed against the leading statesmen of the Congo." Based on the Soviet government declaration issued Feb. 14, it demanded: UN condemnation and sanctions against Belgium for the "actions . . . which led to the crime"; the arrest and trial of Tshombe and Kasavubu; the dismissal of their military forces; withdrawal of all Belgian civil and military personnel from the Congo; the disbanding of all UN operations in the Congo, including the UN Force, within one month.

Zorin charged that Hammarskjöld had "directly participated in the collective plans of the colonizers, whose final goal is to stifle the young African republic. This [UN] nonintervention, which . . . signifies participation in the crimes of the colonizers, has now been dearly paid for in the deaths of Lumumba, Mpolo and Okito." He asserted that Hammarskjöld's actions were part of a plot, carried out by Belgium and the "demented criminal Tshombe," to recolonize the Congo. The UN-Belgian measures against the Congo were, he said, supported by the U.S. and other Western colonial powers whose orders were carried out by Hammarskjöld.

**Stevenson interruption**—In his first major address to a UN body, U.S. Amb.-to-UN Stevenson warned that the Soviet declaration published the previous day was "a declaration of war on the United Nations and on the principle of international action on behalf of peace."

Stevenson was interrupted in midspeech when a group of about 25 U.S. Negro and African nationalists and a few whites stood up in the public gallery, shouted pro-Lumumba slogans and fought with UN guards. According to New York police, 60 more Africans and Negroes waiting outside the Council chamber burst into the room and joined the battle with guards. 21 persons were injured, 18 of them UN personnel, before the demonstrators were ousted. New York police arrested 3 demonstrators as they were expelled from the UN grounds.

(The demonstration, reportedly staged by members of the extremist Liberation Committee for Africa, United African Nationalist Movement, and On Guard groups, was described as the most violent ever to occur at the UN.)

Stevenson, who resumed speaking after a brief recess, made clear the U.S.' support of Hammarskjöld and his policies in the Congo. He warned that "to discredit and dismiss the secretary general at this critical moment would not only wreck the United Nations mission in the Congo, it would dangerously weaken the United Nations itself." He asserted that liquidation of the UN's Congo operations would mean "the abandonment of the Congo to chaos and to civil war, to . . . the cold war."

Stevenson appealed to Soviet leaders "to reconsider their position" on the Congo. He urged smaller nations "to rise in defense of the integrity of the . . . [UN], which is for them the only assurance of their freedom and their liberty." He said: "My own country . . . is in the fortunate position of being able to look out for itself. . . . But it is for the vast majority of states that the United Nations has vital meaning and is of vital necessity."

**Military Regime Ended.** A new provisional Congolese government headed by Senate Pres. Joseph Ileo was installed in Léopoldville Feb. 9 by Pres. Kasavubu.

The new government replaced the military regime and College of High Commissioners proclaimed in 1960 by Maj. Gen. Mobutu.

In a decree establishing the new government, Kasavubu said the Congolese Parliament would be reconvened "as soon as possible" in order to resume the Congo's normal political life. He said he had acted legally under the Congo's provisional constitution in naming the new cabinet before reconvening Parliament. He asserted that Congolese armed forces had restored order to an extent that the interim Mobutu regime no longer was needed.

Ileo had been named premier by Kasavubu in 1960 but was prevented from taking office by the political struggle among Kasavubu, Lumumba, and Mobutu. His new cabinet was composed mainly of politicians loyal to the Kasavubu regime, but some posts were left vacant for later appointees from Katanga, Kasai and provinces held by pro-Lumumba forces.

(Ileo had served as chairman of a preliminary meeting of 450 Congolese political and tribal leaders, convened in Léopoldville Jan. 25 by Kasavubu to plan a full-scale round table Congo political conference.)

The Feb. 9 Congolese cabinet: Premier—Joseph Ileo; Vice Premier & Information Min.—Jean Bolikango; Interior—Cyrille Adoula; Foreign Affairs & Foreign Trade—Justin Bomboko; Finance—Pascal Nkayi; Education—Cléophas Bizala; Labor—Felicien Kimvay; Economic Affairs—Jean-Pierre Dericoyard; Planning & Coordination—Alois Kabangi; Public Works—Alphonse Ilunga; Agriculture—Francois Mopipi; Civil Service—Paul Bolya; Resident Min. in Belgium—Albert Delvaux; Social Affairs—Jacques Massa; State Min. for Semi-Government Workers—Charles Kisolokela.

**Council Debates UN Powers.** The Security Council had resumed its debate on the Congo Feb. 1 to hear (a) Kasavubu's demand that Hammarskjöld be directed to use UN troops against pro-Lumumba rebel forces; (b) neutralist appeals for the release of Lumumba; (c) a renewed request by Hammarskjöld for increased powers to deal with the Congo situation.

The Council was debating these matters when the news of Lumumba's death was announced and the USSR began its attack on Hammarskjöld and the entire UN Congo operation.

Hammarskjöld, addressing the Council Feb. 1, formally requested increased powers to prevent "the threatening possibility of civil war." Hammarskjöld indicated that if given a strengthened Congo mandate, he would attempt to disarm the Congolese troops commanded by the central Congolese government and by rival pro-Lumumba groups in order to remove the Congolese army from politics. He declared that the UN also would need stricter controls to prevent the supply of foreign arms and recruitment of foreign mercenaries for the rival political factions. Hammarskjöld insisted, however, that the UN Force could not be used to support Kasavubu's regime against the rebels.

Hammarskjöld warned that troop withdrawals had weakened the UN Force and that unless these were halted, the entire UN effort in the Congo might collapse and have to be cancelled. (Morocco informed Hammarskjöld Feb. 2 that its troops would remain under UN command until their repatriation but would not be bound

to carry out orders deemed illegal.)

(Mobutu warned in Léopoldville Feb. 3 that the Congolese army would not permit itself to be disarmed and that the UN would be "playing with fire" if it tried to force the surrender of Congolese arms. Mobutu ordered a "state of vigilance" for Congolese troops under his command Feb. 7 and barred UN forces from entering Congolese military installations. Katanga Pres. Tshombe declared Feb. 7 that he would regard any UN attempt to disarm his troops as a declaration of war.)

(200 Nigerian UN troops were beseiged in Kindu, Kivu Province Feb. 4 by 1,200 Congolese commanded by the pro-Lumumba Kivu regime. One Nigerian officer was killed and 5 troops were reported missing before Malayan UN troops arrived in Kindu by air and a cease-fire was imposed. Several of the attackers were killed.)

**Katanga Bombing.** A 2-engine plane of the Katanga government raided Manono, in northern Katanga Jan. 30, dropping 6 bombs that did no harm. The attack was aimed at pro-Lumumba forces from Kivu that recently had occupied the town as the capital of a projected Luluaba State. UN Command spokesmen warned that the Nigerian UN troops based in Manono might be withdrawn, leaving northern Katanga devoid of UN protection. UN troops had been withdrawn from the Luena district, 250 miles northwest of Elisabethville, after admitting their failure to stop fighting between Katanga forces and rebellious Baluba tribesmen.

Indian Brig. Gen. Indar Jit Rikhye, Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld's military adviser in the Congo, charged Jan. 31 that the Manono bombing was a "crime." He promised to protest to the Security Council. Rikhye also accused Katanga Pres. Tshombe of having recruited a "foreign legion" of 200-300 men in addition to the 140 Belgian servicemen leading his provincial army.

The Katanga government Jan. 28 had denied earlier reports that it was recruiting a foreign legion with Belgian aid. It had announced the arrests Jan. 27 of 100 more Africans charged with planning to aid attacking pro-Lumumba forces.

### *Soviet Union*

**French Fire on Brezhnev Plane.** A French jet fighter patrolling the Mediterranean coast Feb. 9 fired twice across the path of an Ilyushin-18 prop-jet plane carrying Soviet Pres. Leonid I. Brezhnev to Rabat, Morocco en route to a state visit to Guinea.

French officials in Algiers said Feb. 10 that the Russian plane had entered their country's "zone of responsibility," extending 80-90 miles out from the Algerian coast (from Tunisia to Morocco) to the 38th Parallel. (France maintained a close surveillance of the "zone" to keep weapons and supplies from the Algerian rebels.) Expressing "sincere regrets" over the incident, the French officials said that warning shots had been fired only after the Soviet plane had refused to acknowledge a radio warning.

In notes to the French government Feb. 9 and 11, Soviet Foreign Min. Gromyko said that the Russian plane had been in radio contact with the Algiers airport, "and the French authorities, consequently knew exactly the whereabouts of the Soviet plane, flying along a course which, moreover, had been known to the French government in advance."

Gromyko added that "these actions cannot be regarded otherwise than as an act of international banditry carried out by the French armed forces." He demanded the punishment of those responsible.

In a Feb. 12 note, France promised an inquiry into the incident and said its findings would be made available to the USSR. [See Vol. XX, p. 370B3]

**Agricultural Reforms.** A sweeping reorganization of the administration of Soviet agriculture was proposed by Premier Khrushchev and approved by the Communist Party Central Committee at a plenary meeting held in the Kremlin Jan. 10-18.

The reorganization was adopted after the committee had heard angered charges by Khrushchev that Soviet farm administrators had lied and cheated in claiming to have achieved farm goals set by the 7-year plan.

The reforms apparently were linked with Khrushchev's long-range plans for revitalization of the Soviet peasantry by the creation of "agro-cities" in which it would be possible to integrate farms and industry, rural and urban society.

A Central Committee communiqué Jan. 19 said Soviet grain production in 1960 had totaled 131 million metric tons, slightly more than in 1959 but less than the 141 million tons grown in 1958 and the 150 million tons planned. It reported that Soviet farms had produced 8¾ million metric tons of meat and 61½ million metric tons of milk and dairy products, both quantities short of 7-year plan quotas. The failure to increase meat production was attributed in part to the unexplained loss of 3 million sheep and goats in Kazakhstan in the winter.

Major details of the farm administration reorganization, as reported Jan. 20 by Izvestia:

- An all-union agency was to be created to serve as "an intermediary between the farms and industry." The new agency was to be in charge of supplying the farms with machinery, spare parts, fertilizer and other facilities. It was to be responsible for the "maintenance and utilization of machines in collective and state farms," functions given the farms themselves after the dissolution in 1959 of the Machine Tractor Station system. The new agency, to be placed under the supervision of the Central Planning Board (Gosplan), was to establish and control a system of local industries serving collective and state farms.
- A "state procurement committee" was to be established to take charge of "all government purchases of farm products of every kind." The committee, also to be under Gosplan direction, was intended to improve the distribution of food and industrial crops delivered under state quotas. It was suggested that food produced above state quota levels be sold through a system of cooperatives rather than directly through city markets.
- The USSR Agriculture Ministry was to be stripped of most administrative functions and become a center for the coordination and dissemination to farms of research information on the "rational organization of agriculture and training of cadres."
- Agricultural investments were to be increased over 7-year plan goals for projects intended to "make agriculture independent of the whims of nature." These were to include (a) renewed largescale irrigation projects, (b) increased fertilizer and machinery production, (c) increased production of corn for livestock use.

Khrushchev made clear his dissatisfaction with the progress of Soviet agriculture in a series of denunciations of the reports presented to the plenum by regional leaders.

Interrupting Russian SFSR Premier Dmitri S. Polyansky's report Jan. 10, Khrushchev demanded the party's expulsion of "figure jugglers" and others who tried to "hoodwink" the government on crop figures. He told Polyansky that officials who had failed in their tasks should resign.

Khrushchev broke in on reports by CP First Secretaries Nikolai V. Podgorny of the Ukraine and Dinmukhamed A. Kunayev of Kazakhstan Jan. 11 to accuse regional leaders of "deceit" in farm production claims. He told Podgorny that "the figures you give are only half the harvest and the other half was stolen in the fields."

Informed Jan. 12 by Kirghiz CP First Secy. Iskhak R. Razzakov that Kirghiz farms had bought butter at retail markets to fulfill state quotas, Khrushchev demanded that lying officials be tried as criminals. The dismissal of Kirghiz Interior Min. Mukhambet Isayev was announced the same day.

Khrushchev told the meeting Jan. 13: "The days when leadership was hereditary are over. Now the rule is: If you work well, they welcome you. If you work badly they replace you. That is democracy."

In parts of his final plenum speech Jan. 17 (published by Izvestia Jan. 21), Khrushchev attacked Ukranian Premier Nikifor T. Kalchenko for agricultural mistakes and expressed wonder that he still was in office. [See Vol. XX, p. 33C2; XIX, 394E1; XVIII, 206B3, 105A2]

**1960 Economic Report.** The USSR's official report on the Soviet economy for 1960, published Jan. 25 by the Central Statistical Board, declared that Soviet industrial production had risen by 10% during 1960 and by 22.1% in 1959-60, the first 2 years of the 7-year plan.

The report estimated that Soviet national income had reached 144 billion new rubles ($159.84 billion at official exchange rates) in 1960, or 666 new rubles ($739) per capita, based on a mid-1960 population of 214,400,000. The USSR's factory and office labor force was estimated to total 62 million in 1960.

(According to the Jan. 26 N.Y. Times, the U.S.' 1960 national income was estimated to total $415 billion, or $2,300 per capita. It noted, however, that adjustment to cover education, health care and other state services included in the U.S. figure would raise the Soviet figure to $980.)

The report gave the following 1960 production figures (1959 figures in parentheses): steel—65,300,000 metric tons (59,900,000); pig iron—46,800,000 metric tons (43 million); rolled metals —50,900,000 metric tons (47 million); iron ore—107 metric tons (94,400,000); oil—148 million metric tons (129½ million); gas—47 billion cubic meters (37.2 billion); coal—513 million metric tons (506½ million); electricity—292 billion kwh. (264 billion); cement—45½ million metric tons; vehicles—524,000; tractors—238,500; TV sets—1,700,000; refrigerators—529,000; shoes—418 million pairs.

Soviet capital investments during 1960 totaled 30½ billion new rubles, retail trade totaled 77.7 billion new rubles (11% increase). The average increase in real income was estimated to have been 5%. [See Vol. XX, p. 33C2]

## SPACE

**USSR Launches Venus Probe.** Soviet scientists put a satellite into orbit around the earth Feb. 12 and used this space platform the same day to launch a 643½-kilogram (1,418.66-pound) "automatic interplanetary station" toward Venus. It was the first time anyone had even tried to use a man-made satellite as a launching site for a space rocket. The Russians dubbed the probe Venus I.

Tass, announcing the unprecedented achievement Feb. 12, said the Venus probe's "main object . . . is to check the methods of injecting a space body into an interplanetary trajectory, to check radio communications over superlong distances and the guiding of a space station, to check more exactly the size of the solar system and to carry out a program of physical observations. . . ." It said that Venus I's equipment was "functioning normally" and that it transmitted data by radio on a 922.8-megacycle frequency "on command from the earth."

The Feb. 12 announcement said that the probe, "tracked by a special center," was "moving along an orbit close to that calculated" and was expected to reach the "area" of Venus in the 2d half of May. Soviet scientist Ari Sternfeld told Tass in a Feb. 14 interview, however, that the probe actually was moving more slowly than predicted and therefore would reach the vicinity of Venus sooner—in about the middle of April. He explained that Venus I had been fired in the direction that Venus traveled but ahead of the planet. The slowing of the probe meant that Venus would be able to catch up with it sooner than initially expected.

The Feb. 12 announcement said that the satellite used as a launching pad had been put into orbit by means of an "improved multistage rocket" and that Venus I was launched by means of a "guided space rocket" fired from the satellite. Tass reported that the probe carried a "pendant" with the USSR's coat of arms.

Tass said Feb. 13 that Venus I had reported twice on command and that further radio contact would be limited to one transmission every 5 days. It reported that the probe's instruments were powered by chemical batteries supplemented by solar power. It said Venus I's equipment included devices to check on the composition of space, to measure magnetism and to count meteorite contacts. Tass said Venus I's thermo-regulator system had kept the interior temperature at 20°C. (68°F.) at the time of the 2d radio contact. The probe's speed had been slowed by the earth's gravitation, Tass reported, so that its velocity with relation to the earth was 4.05 kilometers (about 2½ miles) a second at noon Feb. 13.

White House Press Secy. Pierre Salinger told reporters Feb. 12 that Pres. Kennedy had been informed of the Venus I launching the previous night—before the Soviet announcement—and that the probe was being tracked by U.S. radio crews. Mr. Kennedy Feb. 14 cabled Premier Khrushchev a message of congratulations on the "impressive scientific achievement." "We . . . wish you success in another chapter of man's exploration of the universe," the President's message said.

The U.S. National Aeronautics & Space Administration reported Feb. 14 that the satellite used for Venus I's launching had broken in 2. One part was in an orbit with an apogee of 201 miles and a perigee of 123 miles. The orbit of the 2d had an apogee of 186 miles and a perigee of 124 miles.

Venus I was the 4th terrestrial object fired beyond the earth's moon into orbit around the sun: The USSR's Lunik I (or Mechta) was launched Jan. 2, 1959; the U.S.' Pioneer IV went up Mar. 3, 1959; the U.S.' Pioneer V was launched Mar. 11, 1960 to report on space between the earth's and Venus' orbits. Pioneer V set a 22,462,720-mile record for long-distance radio transmission before its radio failed June 26, 1960. [See Vol. XX, pp. 438G1-C2, 87G1-D3]

**7-Ton Soviet Satellite.** The launching of a 6,483-kilogram (14,262.6-pound) Soviet satellite was announced by Tass Feb. 4. Tass said that the satellite, the USSR's 5th and the heaviest so far launched by any nation, had been carried aloft by an "improved multi-stage rocket" and had gone into an orbit with an apogee of 203.1 miles and a perigee of 138.5 miles. The orbit was inclined at an angle of 64°57′ to the equatorial plane, and the satellite (Sputnik V) traveled around the earth once every 89.64 minutes.

Tass reported that the satellite's radio control system operated normally. "The measurements of the sputnik orbit are close to the calculated ones, and the scientific-technical tasks set in launching the sputnik have been accomplished," Tass declared.

Prof. Yevgeny L. Klinov, a Soviet physicist and president of the International Committee for Meteoric Studies of the World Geophysical Association, said in Moscow Feb. 5 that Sputnik V had been sent up "to study the earth as a planet and to make a study of its nearest environment, including that of meteoric dangers."

Prof. Leonid I. Sedov, chairman of the Astronautics Committee of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said in an interview published in Pravda Feb. 10 that the satellite "did not carry any special apparatus for scientific researches in outer space or any test animals, inasmuch as this was the first space ship of its type put into orbit and was for experimental purposes exclusively. . . . The rumors spread in foreign countries about the sputnik carrying a human passenger do not conform to the truth. The chief aim of this flight was . . . to put such a huge space ship into orbit and then to study the parameters characterizing the work of its structure."

White House Press Secy. Salinger said Feb. 4 that news of the launching—received through "American intelligence sources"—had been transmitted to Pres. Kennedy the previous night, before the Soviet announcement.

The global network of U.S. and British radio monitors detected radio signals from Sputnik V for a few hours after the launching and then were unable to pick up further radio traces of the satellite.

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### *Health Program*

**Attack on 'Deficiencies.'** Pres. Kennedy sent Congress Feb. 9 a message proposing steps "to strengthen the indispensable elements in a sound health program—people, knowledge, services, facilities, and the means to pay for them." The message was read to the Senate and House by clerks. The message said more than $25 billion a year, or over 6% of the U.S. national income, was being spent from public and private funds for health services, "yet there are major deficiencies" in these services.

**Care for aged** — The message recommended enactment of a health insurance program under the Social Security System for all persons aged 65 and over who were eligible for Social Security or railroad retirement benefits. The message said this was "not a program of socialized medicine" but "a program of prepayment of health costs with absolute freedom of choice guaranteed. Every person will choose his own doctor and hospital."

The message said: "We must meet the needs of those millions" of aged persons who were "staggered by the drain on their savings . . . caused by an extended hospital stay"; "the high cost of ill-health in old age" denied "to all but those with the highest incomes a full measure of security"; the "annual medical bill [of aged persons] is twice that of persons under 65—but their annual income is only half as high." [See p. 36D-E3; Vol. XX, 477E1]

(Of the 16 million persons in the

U.S. over 65, it was estimated that 13,700,000 would be available for the benefits under the Social Security program and about 500,000 under the railroad retirement program.)

The program was to be financed entirely (a) by an increase in Social Security contributions of ¼% each on employers and employes, effective Jan. 1, 1963 (yielding $1.1 billion); (b) by an increase in the maximum taxable earnings base from $4,800 a year to $5,000 a year, effective Jan. 1, 1962 (yielding $400 million).

(This proposed Social Security increase plus automatic raises under current law would raise the employers' and employes' contributions from 3% currently to 3¾% by 1963, 4¼% in 1966, 4¾% in 1969. These percentages did not include the ¼% Social Security raise proposed under Mr. Kennedy's unemployment insurance program.) [See p. 44 C-E1]

The insurance program for the aged would provide: (a) in-patient hospital services of up to 90 days for a single illness, including payment of all costs over $20, payment of all costs over $10 per day for the first 9 days and payment of full costs for the remaining time; (b) skilled nursing home services of up to 180 days immediately after hospital discharge, and, as an incentive to use these facilities, 2 days of nursing care in place of one day of hospital care; (c) hospital out-patient clinic diagnostic services for all costs in excess of $20; (d) community visiting nurse and related home health services for up to 240 days a year.

The nursing home payments plan was to start in Jan. 1963; the other programs were to start July 1, 1962.

**Other recommendations** of the message would cost an estimated $56 million in new money in fiscal 1962 and $177 million in fiscal 1963. They would entail general fund expenditures estimated at $21 million in fiscal 1962 and $55 million in fiscal 1963, with further requests to be made later. [See p. 14E-G3]

Among message's proposals and observations:

**Community health services**—Legislation was needed: (1) to double the current $10 million authorization in matching grants for the construction of more skilled nursing homes; (2) to provide an initial annual $10 million appropriation for stimulatory grants to the states, and through them to the communities, to improve health services; (3) to create a Bureau of Community Health to provide states and communities with leadership and assistance; (4) to eliminate an "arbitrary ceiling for research" by allowing Congress to determine each year the amount necessary for hospital research and development and by allowing the Surgeon General to make project grants for the construction of experimental or demonstration hospitals and other medical facilities.

**Health personnel**—". . . Shortages are growing. . . . We . . . fall short of our goal" to export doctors "to provide a nucleus for a world health program. . . ." To maintain in the next 10 years the current ratio of doctors and dentists to population, the U.S. would need 20 new medical and 20 new dental schools (the U.S. already had 92 medical and 47 dental schools).

The U.S. should begin: (1) an immediate program of planning grants and a 10-year program of matching grants ($25 million the first year and $75 million annually thereafter) for construction and expansion of medical and dental school capacities; (2) a program for medical and dental students of federal scholarships equal to $1,500 for ¼ of the newly entering students of each institution, awarded in individual 4-year scholarships by the institution in proportion to the student's need (estimated cost $5,100,000 in 1962, $21 million in 1966 when it would be providing 20,000 scholarships). The schools would receive a cost-of-education grant of $1,000 for each federal scholarship (estimated cost $3,400,000 in 1962, $14 million in 1966).

**Children & youth**—The U.S. had fallen from 6th to 11th place among the advanced nations in saving of infant lives. Congress should establish a National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (to include a center for research in child health) and provide more appropriations for existing maternal and child health, crippled children and child welfare programs of the Children's Bureau.

The Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare was designated as chairman of the President's Council on Youth Fitness.

**Vocational rehabilitation** — Federal matching funds should be increased to expand the program.

**Medical research** — Recommended: Extension and expansion of the program of matching grants for building research facilities; removal of the limitation on federal payment of indirect costs of medical research projects; an increase in funds budgeted for medical research. [See p. 26G2-B3]

### *Other Presidential News*

**'Missile Gap' Studied.** Pres. Kennedy said at his news conference Feb. 8 that it would be "premature" to try to tell whether there was a "missile gap" favoring the Soviet Union. The judgment would be made, he said, after the Defense Department had completed its review of the U.S.' strategic and tactical weapons.

The question had been raised because Defense Secy. Robert S. McNamara reportedly had indicated in an off-the-record press briefing Feb. 6 that Kennedy Administration studies had led to the tentative conclusion that no "missile gap" existed. White House Press Secy. Pierre Salinger said Feb. 7, with Mr. Kennedy's approval, that the reports of such a tentative judgment were "absolutely wrong." "No such study has been completed," and "no such finding has been made," Salinger said.

Republicans in the Senate, led by GOP Senate leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), said caustically Feb. 9 that Mr. Kennedy had belabored the Eisenhower Administration during the 1960 election campaign with charges that the Republicans had permitted a "missile gap" but, on becoming President, had been unable to find the "gap."

Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.) retorted that Mr. Kennedy would "be in a better position to tell the American people the facts" if "there hadn't been a calculated" effort by the Eisenhower Administration "to prevent him [Mr. Kennedy] from obtaining adequate information. . . ."

Chrmn. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) of the Senate Armed Services Committee said in Winder, Ga. Feb. 8 that "a missile gap does exist" but "we are rapidly closing the gap." Chrmn. George H. Mahon (D., Tex.) of the Appropriations subcommittee on defense spending said Feb. 11 that "the missile gap is real" but that the U.S. had superior "over-all military strength." [See p. 11G1-C2; Vol. XX, 369A1]

**Health Care Bill.** Pres Kennedy submitted to Congress Feb. 13 a bill to finance health care for the aged through increased Social Security taxes. In separate letters sent with the bill to House Speaker Sam Rayburn (Tex.) and Vice President Johnson, the President said the bill would meet medical care costs "without any humiliating means test."

The Administration bill was introduced Feb. 13 in the Senate by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.) and in the House by Rep. Cecil R. King (D., Calif.), 2d ranking member of the House Ways & Means Committee. Chrmn. Wilbur D. Mills (D., Ark.) of the House Committee had refused to sponsor the bill. [See p. 45F-G2]

**Minimum Wage Bill.** Pres. Kennedy sent Congress Feb. 7 a proposed bill to raise the minimum wage from $1 an hour to $1.25 over a 3-year period and to extend the coverage to an additional 4,300,000 workers.

Bills (HR3935 and S895) to enact the Kennedy proposals were introduced by Rep. James Roosevelt (D., Calif.) in the House Feb. 7 and by Sen. Pat McNamara (D., Mich.) in the Senate Feb. 9.

The bills would: (a) raise minimum wages for workers already covered from $1 to $1.15 the first year, to $1.20 the 2d year, to $1.25 the 3d year (about 24 million workers of the U.S. labor force of 65 million were covered by the current minimum wage law); (b) require minimum wages for newly covered workers of $1 an hour the first year, $1.05 the 2d year, $1.15 the 3d year, $1.25 thereafter; (c) provide overtime rates for newly covered workers on the basis of a 44-hour week in the 2d year, a 42-hour week the 3d year, a 40-hour week thereafter.

Minimum wage coverage would be expanded to include: (1) any retail or service business, or any laundering, cleaning or clothes-repairing business, with annual sales volume over $1 million; (2) any local transit business; (3) any other business not included in these categories with an annual sales volume of $250,000 or $350,000 in the case of construction industry.

Minimum wage coverage without the overtime provisions would be extended to onshore fish processing and

gasoline service establishments (with annual sales volume over $250,000).

The exempt status of hotels, motels, restaurants and movie theaters would remain unchanged. [See p. 44F-G1]

**Child Health Center.** Pres. Kennedy Feb. 6 ordered that a center for research in child health be established within the National Institutes of Health of the Public Health Service. The President said more work should be done to find the causes of mental retardation.

**School Integration Backed.** Pres. Kennedy told reporters Feb. 8 that "all students should be given the opportunity to attend public schools regardless of their race." He said: He strongly believed that "every American should have an opportunity to have maximum development of his talents"; "We are carefully considering" action to implement the "court decision in New Orleans." [See p. 36D-E3]

**New Judgeships Sought.** Pres. Kennedy asked Congress Feb. 10 to authorize 9 new U.S. circuit court and 50 new U.S. district court judgeships to relieve "serious congestion" of the federal courts. The appeal was sent in letters to House Speaker Rayburn and Vice Pres. Johnson. [See Vol. XX, p. 272A2]

**Agencies Position Defined.** Pres. Kennedy, at his news conference Feb. 8, agreed that Congress had chief responsibility for the federal regulatory agencies. The President said he was "not completely sure" it was "wise" that this responsibility be "released to the White House." [See Vol. XX, p. 469E1-A2]

**Alliance Sought with Business.** Pres. Kennedy told the National Industrial Conference Board at a Washington meeting Feb. 13 that his Administration sought "a full-fledged alliance" with business in order to increase production and cut unemployment. The President said: "There is no inevitable clash between the public and private sectors—or between investment and consumption—nor . . . between government and business"; "government and business are necessary allies"; "your success and ours are intertwined. . . ."

**Diplomatic Appointments.** David K. E. Bruce, 62, was designated by Pres. Kennedy Feb. 2 to be ambassador to Britain. Bruce, a lawyer, businessman and farmer, had been a member of the Maryland Legislature 1924-26, vice consul in Rome 1926-28, chief representative of the American Red Cross in Britain 1940, European director of the OSS 1943-45, Assistant Commerce Secretary 1947-48, chief of the Economic Cooperation Administration mission to France May 1948-49, ambassador to France 1949-52, State Undersecretary 1952-53, ambassador to Germany 1957-60. [See Vol. XIX, p. 134D1]

Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin, 53, was designated by Pres. Kennedy Feb. 13 to be ambassador to France. Gavin, a World War II hero who had led the 82d Airborne Division in Europe, had retired in 1958 in the midst of a controversy after telling a Congressional committee that he was "no longer being considered for promotion and assignment to a more responsible position." The controversy had developed over Gavin's criticism of the Administration's missile and satellite policy. He also had advocated abolishing the Joint Chiefs of Staff. A West Point graduate, Gavin had been in the Army 30 years and had been Army Research and Development Chief when he retired. He had been grand marshall of the Kennedy inauguration parade. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 3A3-4D1]

George F. Kennan, 56, was designated Feb. 8 by the President to be ambassador to Yugoslavia. Kennan, a professor at the Institute of Advanced Study (Princeton, N.J.) and currently adviser to Pres. Kennedy and State Secy. Rusk on relations with Soviet Russia, had retired in 1953, after 27 years of government service, following Soviet demands for his removal as ambassador to the USSR. [See Vol. XX, p. 188C-E3]

The President Feb. 8 designated Livingston T. Merchant, 57, to be ambassador to Canada. Merchant, who held the rank of career ambassador, had been ambassador to Canada 1956-58. He had served as Assistant State Secretary for European Affairs 1958-59 and was State Undersecretary for Political Affairs in the Eisenhower Administration. [See Vol. XX, p. 473F1]

The President Feb. 13 nominated ex-Amb.-to-Ceylon Bernard A. Gufler, 57, a career diplomat, to be ambassador to Finland.

Raymond A. Hare, to be 60 Apr. 3, was designated by the President Feb. 13 to be ambassador to Turkey. Hare, currently Deputy State Undersecretary for Political Affairs, had been ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Lebanon in 1953, director general of the U.S. foreign service 1954-56, ambassador to Egypt & UAR 1956-60. [See Vol. XX, p. 260B1]

The President announced Feb. 9 his designation of Amb.-to-Japan Douglas MacArthur 2d to be ambassador to Belgium.

Pres. Kennedy Feb. 10 designated Charles Franklin Baldwin, 59, to be ambassador to Malaya. Baldwin, a graduate of Georgetown University and retired foreign service officer, was Deputy Assistant State Secretary for Far Eastern Economic Affairs 1954-57.

An announcement by the White House Feb. 7 said 19 career ambassadors, including Amb.-to-USSR Llewelyn E. Thompson Jr., would be asked to remain in their posts. The other 18: Joseph S. Farland, Panama; Roy R. Rubottom, Argentina; Walter P. McConaughy, Korea; William J. Sebald, Australia; John J. Muccio, Guatemala; Howard P. Jones, Indonesia; John D. Hickerson, Philippines; Everett Drumright, China; Clare Timberlake, Congo; Joseph Palmer, Nigeria; J. W. Jones, Libya; Frederick Reinhardt, United Arab Republic; John Jernegan, Iraq; Ellis O. Briggs, Greece; William Rountree, Pakistan; Jacob Beam, Poland; Walter Dowling, Germany, and Winthrop C. Brown, Laos.

The President Feb. 10 announced his intention to retain these ambassadors: Arthur L. Richards, Ethiopia; Charles R. Burrows, Honduras; R. Borden Reams, Ivory Coast; Walter N. Walmsley, Tunisia; Fraser Wilkins, Cyprus; C. Burke Elbrick, Portugal; Tyler Thompson, Iceland; William C. Trimble, Cambodia; Elbert G. Mathews, Liberia.

The White House announced Feb. 6 that 2 Republicans, Arthur H. Dean and John Hay Whitney, would serve on special missions for Pres. Kennedy. Dean, former law partner of the late John Foster Dulles, was to be principal U.S. negotiator in the nuclear testing discussions in Geneva starting March 21. Whitney, ex-ambassador to Britain, was to head a U.S. delegation in negotiations on West Indies defense areas. [See Vol. XX, p. 488F3; Vol. XIX, p. 448D2]

Ex-State Secy. Dean Acheson was appointed by Pres. Kennedy Feb. 8 as head of an advisory group to help determine U.S. policy toward the North Atlantic alliance (NATO). [See Vol. XX, p. 461G1]

Gen. Lauris Norstad would remain as NATO Supreme Commander, it was announced Feb. 2.

**Subcabinet Appointments.** Pres. Kennedy announced Jan. 24 his designation of Clarence D. Martin Jr., 44, to be Commerce Undersecretary for Transportation. Martin was a Los Angeles businessman and son of ex-Washington Gov. Clarence D. Martin.

The President Feb. 2 announced his designations of: Burke Marshall, 38, Yale Law School graduate, to be Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division; Stanley Sterling Surrey, 50, Treasury Department tax counsel 1942-44, Harvard Law School professor since 1950, to be Assistant Treasury Secretary.

The President Feb. 6 designated: Dr. Arturo Morales-Carrion, 47, Puerto Rico's State Undersecretary, to be Deputy Assistant State Secretary for Inter-American Affairs; ex-Sen. Frank P. Briggs, 67, Feb. 25, publisher of the Macon (Mo.) Chronicle-Herald, to be Assistant Interior Secretary for Fish and Wildlife. [See Vol. VI, p. 254M]

Pres. Kennedy Feb. 9 designated: Stephen Ailes, 48, to be Army Undersecretary; Philip Hall Coombs, 45, to be Assistant State Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs, a newly created post (Coombs, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Amherst College, was program director for education and secretary of the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education).

The President Feb. 10 designated ex-Rep. Brooks Hays (D., Ark.) to be Assistant State Secretary for Congressional Relations. Hays, who lost his Congressional seat to segregationist Dale Alford after the Little Rock school crisis, was a TVA director. [See Vol. XX, p. 40E3]

**Other Appointments.** Pres. Kennedy announced Feb. 3 his appointment of William Lucius Cary, 50, Columbia University law professor, to succeed Daniel J. McCauley as SEC chairman on the expiration of McCauley's term in June. Cary, a Democrat and Yale law school graduate, had been a Marine corps major serving in OSS economic missions to Rumania and Yugoslavia during World War II and had been a law professor at Northwestern University.

Also named to the SEC by the President Feb. 3: ex-Sen. J. Allen Frear (D., Del.), 57, to succeed the late Harold C. Patterson (term to expire June, 1965). Frear had been defeated for reelection in 1960. [See Vol. XX, p. 288G3]

Pres. Kennedy Feb. 7 appointed Paul Rand Dixon, a Democrat, as FTC chairman and Philip Elman, assistant to the solicitor general, as an FTC member. Dixon had served with the FTC 1938-57 (with time out for service in the Navy during World War II) and had been counsel to the Senate Antitrust & Monopoly subcommittee. [See Vol. XIX, p. 436C3]

Frank W. McCulloch, 55, was designated Feb. 4 to replace recess appointee Arthur Kimball as an NLRB member and Boyd Leedom as NLRB chairman. Leedom was to remain as NLRB member. McCulloch, a Harvard Law School graduate, had been administrative assistant to Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) since 1949.

The President Feb. 2 designated William E. Simkin, 54, of Pennsylvania, 1950 president of the National Academy of Arbitrators, to be director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Pres. Kennedy announced Jan. 11 his designation of Jerome Bert Wiesner, 45, to be special Presi-

dential assistant for science and technology. Wiesner, an MIT professor of electrical engineering, had been in charge of instrumentation-planning for the Bikini atom bomb tests. [See p. 37C3]

The President Jan. 24 designated Mortimer Caplin, 44, University of Virginia Law School professor, to be Internal Revenue Commissioner.

Donald M. Wilson, 35, ex-chief Washington correspondent for Life magazine and a campaign aide to Mr. Kennedy, was named deputy director of the USIA Jan. 28.

Ex-Rep. Frank M. Coffin (D., Me.), 41 an honor graduate of Bates College, was designated by the President Jan. 25 as director of the Development Loan Fund. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 418A1]

The President Jan. 31 designated Harold Francis Linder, 60, to be president and chairman of the Export-Import Bank. Linder, a trustee of the Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton, N.J.), member of the N.Y. Stock Exchange and a corporation executive, had been Assistant State Secretary for Economic Affairs 1951-52. [See Vol. XV, p. 136A3]

Dr. Sterling M. McMurrin, 47, philosophy professor and academic vice president of the University of Utah, was designated by the President Jan. 31 as U.S. Commissioner of Education. McMurrin, a Mormon, had written extensively on religion and philosophy. He had earned a masters degree from the University of Utah and a doctorate from the University of Southern California.

Pres. Kennedy Feb. 10 appointed as consultants on "major issues affecting the structure and operations of government": Robert A. Lovett, ex-Defense Secretary [see Vol. XX, p. 438G2]; Richard E. Neustadt, Columbia University government professor; Don K. Price, dean of Harvard's Graduate School of Public Administration; Sydney Stein Jr., a Chicago investment counselor and former Budget Bureau employe. The President said they "will not act as a committee" and would be asked for advice "as individuals . . . under informal arrangements."

Other Kennedy designations and nominations:

Jan. 24—James W. Symington, 33, a graduate of Yale and Columbia University Law School, son of Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.), to be deputy director of the "food-for-peace" program; Prof. Willard W. Cochrane, 46, of the agricultural economics staff of the University of Minnesota, to be economic adviser to the Agriculture Secretary.

Feb. 1—Mrs. Katie Louchheim, a former vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, as special consultant to the State Department; Robert H. Knight, a graduate of the University of Virginia Law School 1947, New York lawyer and Defense Department official since 1958, as Treasury general counsel; Capt. George G. Burkley of the Navy's Medical Corps, as assistant White House physician.

Feb. 2—Adrian S. Fisher, vice president and counsel of the Washington Post & Times Herald, a former legal adviser to the State Department, as deputy to the President's disarmament adviser.

Feb. 5—Bill Daniel, brother of Texas Gov. Price Daniel (D.), to be governor of Guam; Richard F. Taitano of Guam, Guam finance director, as director of the Interior Department's Office of Territories.

Feb. 6—Robert E. Giles, 36, of Raleigh, N.C. as Commerce Department general counsel; Herbert J. Waters of Virginia as special assistant to the ICA director.

Feb. 7—Robert T. Murphy, Rhode Island state tax attorney, as a CAB member (CAB member Allen S. Boyd was named chairman); Dr. John A. Hannah, Michigan State University president, to continue as Civil Rights Commission chairman [see Vol. XIX, p. 289A3]; Berl I. Bernhard, Washington lawyer, as CRC staff director.

Feb. 8—David L. Ladd, 34, a lawyer and former Patents Commissioner, as Commissioner of Patents.

Feb. 9—John O. Crow, 48, part Cherokee Indian, employe of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for 28 years, as acting commissioner of Indian Affairs (the first person of American Indian descent to head the bureau since 1871).

Feb. 10—Norman M. Clapp, publisher of the weekly Grant County Independent (Lancaster, Wis.), as REA administrator; Howard Bertsch, a former Agriculture Department employe and for 7 years a Ford Foundation advisory representative to Iran, as administrator of the Farmers Home Administration; John C. Bagwell, general counsel of the Farm Credit Administration, as general counsel of the Agriculture Department; Harris L. Wofford Jr., 34, lawyer, as special Presidential assistant.

Feb. 11—Aubrey J. Wagner, 49, a TVA official since 1934 and TVA general manager since 1954, as a TVA board member.

Feb. 12—Joseph H. McCann, 45, business executive, as deputy administrator of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp.

Feb. 13—Lt. Gen. James Francis Collins, to be Army commander in chief in the Pacific with the rank of general, succeeding Maj. Gen. Isaac Davis White, who was nominated for the permanent rank of general on the retired list; Maj. Gen. Russell Lowell Vittrup to succeed Collins as Army deputy chief of staff for personnel with lieutenant general's rank.

**Resignations.** Pres. Kennedy accepted Feb. 6 the resignations of 9 ambassadors:

John Davis Lodge, Spain; Scott McLeod, Ireland; William A. M. Burden, Belgium; Homer M. Byington, Malaya; Edward J. Sparks, Venezuela; A. Burns Summers, Luxembourg; Harry F. Stimpson Jr., Paraguay; Thomas E. Whelan, Nicaragua, and Whiting Willauer, Costa Rica.

**Appointments Withdrawn.** Pres. Kennedy Jan. 30 withdrew ex-Pres. Eisenhower's nominations of Charles H. King to the FCC, Walter C. Wallace to be an Assistant Labor Secretary and Theodore F. Stevens to be the Interior Department's solicitor.

Other Eisenhower nominations withdrawn by Kennedy: Feb. 9—Robert A. Bicks as an Assistant Attorney General; 1,241 postmaster nominations.

## *Aid for the Aging*

**White House Conference.** The White House Conference on Aging met in Washington Jan. 9-12. It was attended by 2,600 delegates from 50 states.

The conference Jan. 12 indorsed a health care plan for the aging financed basically by the Social Security System. This indorsement was made despite conflicting votes Jan. 11 by 2 key conference groups:

- An income-maintenance group, headed by ex-Social Security Commissioner Charles I. Schottland, voted 170-99 for a plan under Social Security.
- A medical-care group headed by Dr. Leonard Larson, president-elect of the American Medical Association (AMA), voted 165-122 against such a plan and adopted a resolution that called "health care under the Social Security mechanism . . . unnecessary and undesirable."

The conference's advisory committee chairman, ex-Rep. Robert W. Kean (R., N.J.), ruled that Schottland's group was responsible for the final conference recommendations, and Larson deleted the sentence. The Larson group's resolution in its final version said: "Compulsory health care inevitably results in poor quality health care."

(6 conference work groups voted Jan. 10 for medical care for the aging under a Social Security system, and one group voted against the idea.)

Outgoing Pres. Eisenhower, in opening remarks to the conference Jan. 9, disagreed with the viewpoint that "there should not be any conference because . . . [some] don't agree with others attending." He urged consideration of "every conceivable view."

Ex-Health-Education & Welfare Secy. Marion B. Folsom and Duke University Prof. Arthur Larsen told the conference Jan. 9 that they favored medical care for the aging under Social Security. Folsom said such a plan would not be "socialized medicine" because patients could choose hospitals and doctors.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said Jan. 9 that organized labor had been one of the earliest supporters of health insurance legislation for the aged. He charged that the AMA "grudgingly gave tepid support" to the Eisenhower Administration's "unwieldly and unrealistic" health plan for the aged after spending 2 years in "negative and hostile criticism" of medical care for the aging tied to Social Security.

Dr. J. Lafe Ludwig, chairman of the AMA's Medical Service council, charged Jan. 9 that Meany was engaged in a "reckless campaign of rule-or-ruin" and that some labor leaders were more interested in "saddling the people" with socialized medicine than in helping older people.

Among conference speakers: Jan. 9—Sen. Pat McNamara (D., Mich.), who charged that the AMA had devoted "massive effort to the promotion of its 19th century philosophy rather than concentrating on the needs of today and tomorrow"; Rep. John E. Fogarty (D., R.I.), who said he would introduce a bill for a federal commission for research on aging; outgoing HEW Secy. Arthur S. Flemming, who favored expanded medical care for the aging through voluntary insurance.

Among conference recommendations: (a) The Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance should be liberalized in its retirement and earnings tests, and adjusted to "changes in prices, wages and productivity"; (b) the public housing program for the elderly should be expanded and homes built suited for the aged (appropriations for the direct loan program for housing for the aged should be increased from $20 million to $100 million); (c) a commission on aging should be set up in each state; (d) a federal grant-in-aid program should be set up for states to develop programs for rehabilitation of the aged; (e) appropriations under the public assistance program for the aged and for construction of nursing homes and hospitals should be increased; (f) age discrimination in government contracts should be eliminated; (g) minimum standards for nursing homes should be developed. [See Vol. XX, p. 311G3]

**Doctors Fee Plan Dropped.** Michigan University Prof. Wilber Cohen, head of Pres. Kennedy's task force on health care for the aged, was reported by the Wall Street Journal Jan. 11 to have said his group had considered including doctors' fees as one of the benefits to be recommended in its health plan for the aged. The fees plan was dropped in favor of emphasizing payment of hospital costs.

Cohen's task force plans, announced Jan. 10 by Mr. Kennedy, recommended financing the program by a ½% Social Security tax increase split evenly between employers and employes. Under Cohen's plan the Social Security tax increase would be raised an additional 3/10% after 10 years.

AMA Pres. E. Vincent Askey said in Chicago Jan. 11 that tying the aged health care plan to Social Security would put the government into the medical field on a massive scale and result in poorer medical care.

Cohen had announced Jan. 4 that he would not attend the White House Conference on Aging, to which he was a consultant, because he said it appeared that the conference would be "manipulated by organized medicine." Dr. Askey replied Jan. 4 that the charge was false. He called Cohen "an exponent of socialized medicine." [See Vol. XX, pp. 477E1, 281D-E3]

## *Other U.S. News*

**Udall Admits Political Role.** Interior Secy. Stewart L. Udall denied at a

news conference Feb. 7 that he had approached Rep. Alton Lennon (D., N.C.) prior to the House vote on the Rules Committee. Udall conceded that he had urged some western GOP representatives to vote for the committee expansion.

Udall said a decision to review a plan to build a salt-water conversion plant in Lennon's Congressional district at Wrightsville Beach, N.C. had been made because other sites might be more suitable.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.) accused Udall Feb. 13 of "cold-blooded patronage politics." [See p. 38E-G3]

**Labor's Proposals.** The AFL-CIO Executive Council released Jan. 5 a 20-point program for solving U.S. problems that "too long [had] been neglected." It asked for the restoration of the Council of Economic Advisers "to a meaningful role in government."

The council recommended Executive and legislative action for: (1) Federal aid to chronically depressed areas, vocational retraining, public works, plant construction, technical aid to encourage establishment of new plants, all through loans and grants; (2) public housing and urban renewal; creation of a Federal Urban Affairs Department; (3) more schoolrooms; federal aid to raise teachers' salaries; (4) raising the minimum wage; (5) health care for the aged; a 10% increase in Social Security benefits; (6) a federal-state jobless benefits system that would provide at least 50% of a worker's average weekly wage up to a maximum of ⅔ the state's average weekly wage and for a maximum of 39 weeks; (7) Presidential power, subject to Congress' veto, to reduce taxes temporarily (when unemployment exceeded 7% of the work force the first $10 of withholding taxes should be forgiven each week for 10 weeks up to a $100-a-year reduction limit, plus an equivalent reduction at the end of the year); closing of unwarranted tax loopholes; (8) expansion of hospital, road and airport construction ($2 billion to be put into public works projects in 1961 by incentive federal grants of $300 million); (9) purchase of intermediate and long-term bonds by the Federal Reserve Board's Open Market Committee; (10) an end to the "disgraceful exploitation" of migratory workers; (11) revision of Taft-Hartley Act by elimination of "right-to-work" laws, restoration of the pre-hearing election, revision of freedom of speech, mandatory injunction, secondary boycott and organizational picketing provisions; strengthening of the "management misdeeds" section of the Landrum-Griffin Act; (12) the right to picket on construction sites; (13) an expanded federal program to develop peacetime uses of atomic energy; a program to control atomic radiation hazards; a federal compensation system for atomic workers; (14) land and water development on a river basin approach; water pollution control; (15) equal treatment before the law, equal opportunity to all, the right of the Attorney General to institute civil suits for aggrieved persons; an effective FEPC; the elimination of poll taxes; an end to the Senate filibuster rule; (16) a new immigration quota system without discriminatory features, with the quota increased moderately to 250,000 and with authorization to let refugees enter the U.S. during crises such as the one in Hungary; (17) economic and technical assistance to the emerging nations with a "fair share of the load" on U.S. allies; (18) statutory certification for bona fide trade unions of federal employes; review of "inequities now existing" in postal and classified employes' pay scales; (19) price supports based on production payments aimed at support of the family farm and lower consumer prices; a reasonable ceiling for individual farm help; a food program for the unemployed and needy; expansion of school lunch program; more extensive use of farm surplus overseas; (20) a defense establishment equipped to cope with small and large crises. [See Vol. XX, p. 42A2-A3]

**Rockwell Speech Ban Voided.** The N.Y. Appellate Division, by a 4-1 ruling Feb. 14, reversed an Aug. 30, 1960 N.Y. State Supreme Court decision denying George Lincoln Rockwell, 42, leader of the American Nazi party, a petition to compel New York to grant him a permit to speak.

The majority opinion, written by Justice Charles D. Breitel, said that the lower court ruling violated Rockwell's constitutional rights because a speech inciting violence could only be punished after it was made and then only if the courts held that the address violated the law.

The dissenting opinion, by Justice Samuel W. Eager, said "that the protection of one individual in unrestrained freedom of speech is incompatible with public policy and order. . . ." [See Vol. XX, p. 298C1]

## —LATIN AMERICA—

### *Argentina*

**Elections.** Sen. Francisco Gabrielli, 59, of the Democratic (Conservative) Party, was elected Mendoza Province governor Feb. 12. He defeated candidates of 3 parties, including Sen. Francisco Caneque of Pres. Arturo Frondizi's Radical Intransigent Party, who had been nominated to succeed outgoing governor Arturo Ueltschi, also a Radical Intransigent. According to final returns reported Feb. 13, the Democratic (Conservative) Party received 94,654 votes, the People's Radical Party 79,000, the Radical Intransigents 54,000 and the 3 Flags Party (Peronistas) 49,767. [See p. 47G1]

### *Cuba*

**Americans Fought Castro Rise.** William D. Pawley, ex-U.S. ambassador to Peru (1945) and Brazil (1946-47), headed a secret U.S. mission to Cuba in 1958 in an unsuccessful effort to block Fidél Castro's rise to power. The story of the mission was revealed Feb. 11 with the disclosure of testimony he had given to the U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee Sept. 2, 1960.

Pawley testified that 6 weeks before Fulgencio Batista's government had fallen to Fidél Castro's rebels, he (Pawley) had discussed the Cuban situation at his Miami home with then Deputy Asst. State Secy. William Pennell Snow, ex-Asst. State Secy. Henry Holland and J. C. King of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Pawley said he had suggested that Batista be persuaded to step aside for a caretaker government.

As a result of the talks, Pawley was sent to Cuba, where he met Batista Dec. 9, 1958. He testified that he had "convince[d]" Batista that he should turn over his government to a military junta of "Batista enemies" to oppose Castro's rebels and that he should take asylum in the U.S. The junta would have been made up of Cols. Barquin and Borbonnet and Gen. Diaz Tamayo, Pawley said. Pawley explained that the plan would have forced Castro to halt his revolt "or admit that he was . . . fighting . . . only because he wanted power, not because he was against Batista."

Batista ultimately rejected the plan, according to Pawley, because then Assistant State Secy. Roy R. Rubottom refused to let Pawley tell Batista that the plan had official U.S. approval. [See Vol. XX, p. 314B2]

**Escambray Fighting.** A battle between government troops and anti-Castro rebels was reported Feb. 11 between Trinidad and Topes de Collantes in the Escambray Mountains of Las Villas Province. Both sides were said to have suffered heavy losses. Government troops, numbering about 40,000, reportedly had surrounded the rebels and prevented supplies from reaching them overland. Farmers had been removed from the battle area in a government effort to block rebel food supplies.

Premier Castro charged Feb. 11 that "thousands" of weapons supplied to the Escambray rebels by planes from the U.S. had been captured. Government radio commentator José Pardo Llado said Feb. 8 that militia in Las Villas had captured 86 crates of arms, ammunition and food parachuted to the rebels near Santa Lucia from planes "from Florida." [See p. 29C2]

**Castro to Aid Revolts.** Castro asserted in a TV speech Feb. 11 that U.S. encouragement of counter-revolution in Cuba gave him the right to promote revolutions throughout Latin America. In assailing U.S. aid to Cuban refugees, Castro said that if the U.S. had the "right to approve a credit for counter-revolutionary exiles," Cuba had "the right to approve a credit to aid exiled Puerto Ricans and revolutionary exiles in all Latin America." [See p. 47D2]

**Radio Station Planned.** The N.Y. Times reported Feb. 3 that the Cuban government was building a 120-kilowatt radio station, the most powerful in Latin America, in Cayo la Rosa. The Times said the station was to broadcast propaganda to other Latin American countries. The station, according to the Times, was bought from the Swiss firm of Brown Boveri and shipped to Cuba from the company's Mannheim, West Germany plant. [See Vol. XX, p. 482D2]

**British Bar Visas.** The British Embassy in Havana announced Feb. 9 a halt in the issuance of visas to Cubans for trips to the British West Indies.

The U.S. consulate in Kingston, Jamaica reported Feb. 11 that there were more than 600 Cubans in Jamaica awaiting American visas to enter the U.S. [See Vol. XX, p. 424A2]

**Dorticós Vs. Catholic Schools.** Pres. Osvaldo Dorticós Torrado told a "year of education" rally in Havana Feb. 5 that Roman Catholic schools in Cuba were engaged in "criminal work against the revolution." He labeled as a "crime" Catholic school teachings that the Cuban revolution was Communist. [See Vol. XX, p. 380G2]

**Canadian Trade.** The Canadian-American Committee, a joint organization of the National Planning Association of the U.S. and the Private Planning Association of Canada, reported in Washington Feb. 5 that Canada had not been "aggressively seeking to expand trade with Cuba" since the U.S. imposed a partial embargo of U.S. shipments to Cuba Oct. 20, 1960. The report said there was no dispute with the U.S. over continued Canadian trade of non-strategic goods to Cuba. Canada, the report said, had barred the transshipment of U.S. goods through Canada to Cuba.

The committee said it had issued its report to clarify "misleading and emotional views" resulting from statements made Dec. 8, 1960 by Cuban Economy Min. Regino Boti and Canadian Trade & Commerce Min. George Hees. As head of a Cuban trade mission in Ottawa, Boti had said that Cuba sought to purchase $150 million worth of Canadian goods in 1961. Hees had been quoted as replying that Canada hoped to "increase trade [with Cuba] to a large extent." Hees later called his statement "a mistake." (Canadian trade with Cuba dropped from $15 million in 1959 to $13 million in 1960.) [See Vol. XX, p. 372F1]

### Panama

**Cuban Propaganda Curbed.** The Panamanian government Jan. 10 barred political refugees in Panama from participating in propaganda activities. The move was aimed at Cubans. Government & Justice Min. Marco Robles ordered the action after the National Assembly Jan. 9 adopted a resolution calling for the deportation of anti-Castro radio commentator Luis M. Martinez. Robles announced a ban on the importation of the Cuban magazine Bohemia and the newspaper Revolución. [See p. 1G3]

**Ship Order Suspended.** U.S. Pres. Kennedy Feb. 8 suspended until Apr. 1 an order by ex-Pres. Eisenhower requiring the U.S. government-owned Panama Canal Co.'s steamships (the Panama Line) to stop carrying commercial cargoes and non-government passengers. U.S. federal agencies were directed to submit to Mr. Kennedy by Mar. 15 recommendations on the future operations of the line. [See Vol. XX, p. 471D3]

### U.S. Policy

**Task Force Chosen.** The U.S. State Department announced Jan. 31 that Adolf A. Berle Jr., 66, had been appointed chairman of a task force to coordinate U.S. policies on Latin America. Berle, a N.Y. corporation lawyer, had been Assistant State Secretary for Inter-American Affairs 1938-44 and envoy to Brazil 1944-46.

Other task force members: State Department counselor Theodore C. Achilles; Asst. State Secy. Thomas C. Mann; Deputy Asst. Defense Secy. William Bundy; Harvard Business School Prof. Lincoln Gordon (to serve as a consultant). [See p. 37D-E1]

**Land Reform Aid.** George McGovern, director of Pres. Kennedy's food-for-peace program, disclosed Feb. 9 that the U.S. planned to make available to Latin American countries feed grain and other surplus foods to encourage them to launch land reform programs to raise living standards. He said the surplus products would either be sold for local currency at bargain prices, loaned or given away. The U.S. feed grain would be made available to new Latin American farmers for feeding poultry and other livestock until they could grow their own supplies.

A 6-member team of officials of the State and Agriculture Departments and the International Cooperation Administration was to tour 10 Latin American countries to explain the U.S. offer. McGovern, who was to visit Brazil and Argentina with Presidential Assistant Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., said the main purpose of the trip was to assure Latin Americans that the food-for-peace program would not interfere with importing or exporting food through normal commercial channels. [See Vol. XX, p. 311G3]

## ECONOMY

**Chrysler Suits.** William C. Newberg, Chrysler president from Apr. 26 to June 30, 1960, filed suits in county court in Detroit Jan. 18 and Feb. 8 against Lester L. Colbert, Chrysler president and chairman. Newberg accused Colbert of conspiring, with 4 other Chrysler officials, "to destroy [Newberg] and thereby eliminate him as a threat to Colbert's tenure as Chrysler's chief executive."

Newberg charged in the suits that: The 5 plotted Newberg's promotion to the firm's presidency in Apr. 1960 in order to placate stockholders who had demanded Colbert's ouster for misconduct; then they forced his resignation because of Newberg's interest in 2 Chrysler suppliers (Press Products Co. and the Bonan Co.) and because Newberg sought a "full and complete investigation" of the stockholders' charges of firm mismanagement.

Newberg claimed that his outside interests were known to Colbert and the others, that Chrysler had benefited by more than $10 million from transactions with Newberg's firms but that the alleged conspirators had used conflict-of-interest charges as an excuse to remove him.

A Colbert statement Feb. 8 called Newberg's charges "baseless and fantastic."

The Jan. 18 suit, filed in Circuit Court in Wayne County, Mich., sought cancellation of Newberg's agreement to repay $455,000 in profits he allegedly had made through Chrysler dealings with the Newberg firms. Newberg said he had been forced into the agreement by threats and "promises of substantial other employment." Newberg's Feb. 8 suit, filed in Circuit Court in Oakland County, Mich., sought $5¼ million in personal damages allegedly resulting from his ouster.

Named as co-conspirators, but not defendants, in both suits: W. Alton Jones, chairman of Cities Service Co.; executive committee; Louis B. Warren, New York attorney; Juan Trippe, Pan American World Airways president; all Chrysler directors, and Francis S. Bensel, member of the New York law firm representing Chrysler.

Chrysler stockholder Robert Markewich of New York Feb. 6 filed suit in N.Y. Supreme Court against Chrysler and 12 of its directors on charges of conflict of interests. Markewich charged that Colbert had profited from interests in 3 companies dealing with Chrysler (Riebling Travel Bureau, Paslin Co. and Dura Corp.) and that Colbert and Newberg had profited from the sale of land in Arizona to Chrysler.

Jack W. Minor, ex-marketing director of Chrysler's Pontiac division (who Markewich Feb. 6 accused of receiving "sums of money" from outside firms, including Grant Advertising Agency, his employer before he joined Chrysler in 1953), sued Chrysler and Colbert in Wayne County court Jan. 23 for $200,000 for personal damages he said he had suffered as a result of his Sept. 30, 1960 ouster. The complaint charged that Chrysler officials were aware of his interest in suppliers Bel-Aire Process, Inc. and Taxi-Ad, Inc. and had assured him that the holdings were not in conflict of interest. Chrysler Feb. 3 sued Minor in Oakland County court for an accounting of Minor's transactions with Bel-Aire, Taxi-Ad, Transportation Advertising Co. and W & M Sales. Minor had "recently" disclosed his 50% interest in the latter firm, the complaint added.

Colbert's wife, Daisy Gorman Colbert, was disclosed Jan. 27 to have bought during 1955-59 444 shares of stock of Dura Corp. of Detroit, supplier of window regulators to Chrysler since 1930. Sol A. Dann, Chrysler stockholder who had filed suits against the firm's executives, said the Dura investment was a "concealment in that Mr. Colbert told the April [1960] stockholders' meeting that his family held no interests in suppliers." [See Vol. XX, p. 451C-D1]

**Stock Price Rise.** N.Y. Stock Exchange prices Jan. 4 advanced a total of $5 billion, the best daily gain since Nov. 15, 1957. The Dow-Jones industrial stock average rose 11.24 points. [See p. 31A-C2]

**Stock Theft Arrests.** The arrest of 4 U.S. businessmen and a Swiss lawyer on charges of transporting 7,000 shares of allegedly stolen Pan American Bank of Miami stock, valued at $400,000, was reported in Geneva Jan. 19. The stock was reportedly stolen Dec. 2, 1960 from the home of Anselmo L. Alliegro, ex-Cuban Senate president. Those arrested in Geneva were Herman William Brann, Chicago-born ex-president of the American & Foreign Bank of Tangier, Alfred Schiff of New York and Miami, Henry Bertrand Leitman of Spring Valley, N.Y. and Robert LaPlace of Geneva. Alfred D. Laurence, 47, Miami manufacturing and supply company head, was arrested in Miami Jan. 18 on a similar charge. The Swiss authorities released Brann Jan. 25, Leitman and LaPlace Jan. 26 and Schiff Jan. 27. The Americans were ordered to leave Switzerland immediately. None of the 5 had been charged with the actual theft of the stock.

**Tangier Bank in Panama.** Documents and data reportedly belonging to the American & Foreign Bank of Tangier were unloaded Jan. 26 at Cristobal, Canal Zone from a freighter. The N.Y. Herald Tribune had reported Jan. 24 that the bank, its executives and $4,043,907 of resources had been missing since June 22, 1960, when the management announced to its depositors plans to move the bank to Panama City, Panama because it no longer could operate in Tangier with the freedom it had enjoyed when Tangier was an international city. The Tangier Bank, founded in 1942 as the Moroccan Bank, was headed by controlling stockholder Thomas Stangbye, a naturalized U.S. citizen who was said to be in Brazil. The Herald Tribune reported Jan. 25 that it had received a cablegram from a Panamanian lawyer confirming that the bank had moved to Panama to liquidate its assets.

**Darvas Probe Blocked.** N.Y. State Supreme Court Justice Henry Epstein Jan. 3 blocked a plan of N.Y. State Atty. Gen. Louis J. Lefkowitz to investigate dancer Nicholas Darvas' best-selling book "How I Made $2 Million in the Stock Market." Lefkowitz, in Dec. 1960, had obtained an order requiring Darvas and his publisher to appear in court with records. Lefkowitz had charged that the book contained "fraudulent and deceptive" "investment advice" and that Darvas had made only $216,000 from investments between Jan. 1953 and July 1959. Epstein Jan. 3 vacated the order

on the request of Darvas' publisher, the American Research Council, Inc. Epstein ruled that the book was a biography, not "investment advice."

**Newsprint Records.** 1960 U.S. newsprint consumption totaled a record 7,376,205 tons, up 272,820 tons from 1959 (daily newspapers 5,532,154 tons, up 3.8% from 1959 and 11.8% from 1958), the American Newspaper Association reported Jan. 19. North American mills' 1960 output totaled a record 2,038,422 tons, up 74,291 tons from 1959 (Canadian output, 6,738,611 tons, was up 344,439), the Newsprint Service Bureau reported Jan. 19. [See Vol. XX, p. 118B-C2; XIX, 38B-C3]

**Mergers & Acquisitions.** Ling-Temco Electronics, Inc. announced Feb. 13 that it had acquired National Aeronautics & Space Engineering, Inc. (Los Angeles). [See Vol. XX, pp. 184E1, 246D1]

Chromalloy Corp. Feb. 6 bought the Shunk Manufacturing Co. (Bucyrus, O.) the world's largest maker of replaceable blades and cutting edges for road maintenance and construction equipment, for Chromalloy stock valued at about $1,560,000.

Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc. (Chicago) bought all the stock of F. E. Compton & Co. (Chicago reference book for high school students), Feb. 14. Robert A. Conger, a Britannica senior vice president, became Compton executive director. Britannica, with 1960 gross sales of $91 million, reportedly would lead in the encyclopedia field as a result of its merger with Compton, whose 1960 gross sales totaled $9 million. (World Book Encyclopedia, a Field Enterprises division, had been the leader; its 1960 sales: $96 million.)

McCall Corp. Feb. 14 announced that it was acquiring Saturday Review, the literary weekly, for more than $3 million worth of its stock. The publication would continue as a separate firm under editor Norman Cousins and publisher J. R. Cominsky.

Ford Motor Co. of the U.S. Jan. 23 submitted a Bank of England draft for $334,867,807.68 to the National Provincial Bank in London to be distributed to shareholders of its British subsidiary, Ford Motor, Ltd., as payment for its purchase. [See Vol. XX, p. 416C3]

The SEC Jan. 16 approved the merger of the Delaware Realty and Investment Co. into the Christiana Securities Co., the U.S.' largest investment firm.

The acquisition of the North American Cement Corp. by the Marquette Cement Manufacturing Co. (for stock) was approved Jan. 10 by stockholders of both firms.

Premier Industries, Inc. Jan. 10 acquired E. C. Publications, Inc., publisher of Mad Magazine. The latter's founder, William Gaines, continued as president and chief executive officer of E. C. Publications.

The Hilton Hotel Corp. Jan. 19 bought the Hawaiian Village Hotel (Honolulu) from the Kaiser-Burns Development Corp. (Henry J. Kaiser and Fritz Burns) for $21½ million.

Beech-Nut Life Savers, Inc. Jan. 31 bought the outstanding stock of Martinson's Coffee, Inc. from Joseph B. Martinson, chairman of the firm, and other stockholders.

The merger of Jack & Heintz, Inc., Cleveland missile and aircraft firm founded in 1940, into Siegler Corp., electronics and heating applicance maker, was approved Jan. 29 by stockholders of both companies.

## EDUCATION

**'Peace Corps' Project.** Plans for sending 150 U.S. teachers to Africa in a pilot project of Pres. Kennedy's "peace corps" program were announced by the State Department Jan. 28.

Under a preliminary contract signed by the International Cooperation Administration with Columbia University Teachers College (N.Y.) and Makerere College (Uganda), 150 U.S. teachers were to be selected to work in secondary schools in Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. They would be trained first at Makerere.

The program had been drafted by representatives of the U.S. (including Asst. State Secy. G. Mennen Williams), Britain and the 4 African states at a Dec. 1960 conference conducted at Princeton University by the American Council on Education. It was estimated that the program would cost the U.S. $1,500,000 to $1,750,000. [See Vol. XX, pp. 486C-D3, 438F2]

**Ford Foundation Grants.** The Ford Foundation Jan. 26 announced grants totaling $7,965,000 to these 4 universities for non-Western and international study programs: University of Chicago, $5,400,000, to support for 10 years its South and Southeast Asian, Russian and Slavic and Far Eastern programs, and for 5 years its other international programs; Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., $1,300,000, for the advancement of an African study program it had begun in 1947; University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, $1 million, to expand its South Asian language-teaching program; University of Notre Dame, $265,000, to extend for 10 years its Soviet and East European programs. [See Vol. XX, pp. 486F2, 306G3]

**Merit Scholarships.** Pres. John M. Stalnaker of the National Merit Scholarship Corp. reported Jan. 22 that the merit scholarship unit had granted $7,400,000 during 1956-60 to 3,937 high school honor students to attend more than 400 colleges. The number of participating high schools increased from 10,000 to 15,000 during the period and the number of scholarship sponsors from 24 to 115. The average scholar's annual stipend rose from $628 in 1956 to $827 in 1960. [See Vol. XV, p. 299A3]

**Science Research Grants.** 357 grants totaling $3,200,000 were announced by the National Science Foundation Jan. 30. They went to 250 colleges and universities for undergraduate scientific research during 1961-63. The new grants and the 165 awarded in 1960 would permit 2,400 students to participate in the program during the summer of 1961, 1,900 during the 1961-62 school year.

**Mathematician Shortage.** A U.S. shortage of trained mathematicians for teaching, research and industry was reported by the Conference Board of the Mathematical Sciences Jan. 23 at a meeting in Washington of the American Mathematical Society and the Mathematical Association of America. The board reported that: The number of mathematics majors among college undergraduates increased 54% from 1957 to 1959, but the percentage of fulltime mathematics teachers with doctor's degrees dropped from 34.2% in 1953-54 to 20% in 1958-59; about 12,000 mathematicians were currently employed in industry, and the number was growing about 15% annually.

**Classroom Shortage.** The Office of Education reported Jan. 19 that the shortage of public school classrooms in the U.S. had risen from 135,200 in the 1959-60 academic year to 142,100 in 1960-61 while elementary and public school enrollments had increased by more than a million pupils during the period. There were 1,868,000 more pupils than could be accommodated, the report said. The number of elementary and high school teachers rose by 55,000 to 1,410,000 (861,000 elementary) during the period. [See p. 32B-C1]

**Per-Pupil Costs.** The National Education Association reported Feb. 11 that New York and Alaska shared top ranking among U.S. states in per-pupil education expenditures by spending $585 per public school pupil during the 1960-61 school year. New Jersey ranked 2d with $512. California led the states in average annual salaries of public-school teachers—$6,700. Alaska was 2d with $6,600, New York 3d with $6,200. [See Vol. XX, pp. 222G3-223B1]

**Educational Needs.** The U.S. Office of Education Jan. 18 published a final goals report on educational needs for 1960-70. The study, requested by outgoing Health-Education-Welfare Secy. Arthur S. Flemming and published in tentative form in Apr. 1960, called for total outlays of about $148 billion in 1960-70 for teachers' salaries and school construction.

Proposed expenditures for college needs were based on estimates that enrollments would increase during 1960-70 from 3,400,000 to at least 6 million. These 1960-70 goals included: (1) an increase in total annual salary expenditures from the current $2 billion to $5.93 billion, an increase in average annual salaries of faculty, administrators and research experts from the current $8,600 to $15,400, and an increase in the number of faculty and administrative personnel from 232,000 to 322,000 and of research personnel from 40,000 to 80,000; (2) a $35 million increase in graduate and fellowship spending, and an annual increase in the number of Ph. D. graduates from the current 9,360 to 17,400; (3) total expenditures of $18.9 billion for construction of dormitories, classrooms and other facilities, an annual increase from the current $1 billion to $1.89 billion.

Final goals for elementary and secondary schools included: (1) an average annual expenditure of $12.1 billion for teachers' salaries; (2) an increase in salaries from $4,730 in 1958-59 to $7,439 by 1963-64; (3) provisions for increased enrollments; (4) steps to overcome the 75,000-100,000 teacher shortage, and (5) a $1 billion expenditure for improved teacher recruitment and education. [See Vol. XX, pp. 428E1-F2, 135F2]

## OBITUARIES

(Additional obituaries are published in Appendix to Facts on File Cumulative Index)

**Eugene Dennis** (Francis Eugene Waldron), 56, U.S. Communist Party national chairman since Dec. 1959, secretary 1945-59 and member since 1926 who was convicted (1949) of conspiracy to overthrow the government by force; Jan. 31 in New York of cancer [See Vol. XIX, p. 415A2]

**Viscount Dunrossil (William Shepherd Morrison),** 67, Scottish-born governor general of Australia since Feb. 1960, Conservative MP (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire) since 1929-59, Commons speaker 1951-59, ex-minister of agriculture, food, town and country planning; Feb. 3 in Canberra, Australia of heart attack. [See Vol. XX, p. 57C2]

**Dr. Francesco Giordani,** 64, Italian scientist who helped in establishment of Euratom, National Council of Research head, ex-president of Italian National Committee for Nuclear Research; Jan. 24 in Naples. [See Vol. XVII, p. 147A3]

**Dr. Robert Prentice Glover,** 47, heart surgeon who specialized in correction of damaged heart valves, pioneer of open heart surgery (1947 and 1948 with Drs. Charles Bailey and

Thomas J. E. O'Neil), founder of Philadelphia Cardiovascular Research Foundation and Glover Clinic for Thoracic and Cardiovascular Diseases; Feb. 1 in Cynwyd, Pa. of cancer.

**Stanley Hoflund High,** 65, a Reader's Digest editor since 1940, former foreign correspondent; Feb. 3 in New York of pulmonary complications following heart ailment. He had been Christian Herald editor 1928-30, a member of the Methodist Mission to China 1919-20, Good Neighbor League organizer and 1936 president, political campaigner for Thomas E. Dewey (1948) and Dwight D. Eisenhower (1952), author of "China's Place in the Sun" (1922), "The Revolt of Youth" (1923), "Europe Turns the Corner" (1925), "Roosevelt—And Then?" (1937), "Billy Graham" (1956) and other books.

**Blanche Ring,** 89, musical comedy actress who popularized such hit songs as "Rings on My Fingers" (1912), "In the Good Old Summer Time" and "Come, Josephine, in My Flying Machine"; Jan. 13 in Santa Monica, Calif.

**Anna May Wong** (Wong Lu Tsong), 54, U.S.-born Chinese movie actress; Feb. 3 in Santa Monica, Calif. of heart attack.

## SPORTS

**Baseball.** Pitcher Don Newcomb, 34, was released unconditionally by Cleveland Jan. 13 and was signed the same day by the Los Angeles Dodgers. [See Vol. XX, p. 292F1]

Max Carey, 70, ex-Pittsburgh and Brooklyn outfielder (1910-29), and the late Billy Hamilton, who had played with the Boston Nationals (1890-1901), were elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame Jan. 29. [See Vol. XIX, p. 367F2]

Chicago Cubs president Phil K. Wrigley announced Jan. 12 that, starting with the 1961 season, a staff of 8 coaches would manage the team instead of a team manager. He announced the appointments of ex-Cubs manager Charlie Grimm, 62, and Vernon Walker as coaches. [See Vol. XX, p. 343G1]

**Boxing.** Paul Pender, 30, of Brookline, Mass. retained N.Y. and Massachusetts recognition as world middleweight champion by knocking out Terry Downes, 24, of England in the 7th round in Boston Jan. 14. [See Vol. XX, p. 208G1]

Harold Johnson, 32, of Philadelphia won the National Boxing Association's version of the world light-heavyweight championship by scoring a TKO over Jesse Bowdry of St. Louis in the 9th round at Miami Beach Feb. 7. [See Vol. XX, p. 60D1]

**Football.** Norm Van Brocklin, 34, signed a 3-year contract Jan. 18 as head coach of the Minnesota Vikings, the National Football League's latest entry to represent Minneapolis-St. Paul. [See p. 8D3]

Philadelphia Eagles line coach Nick Skorich, 39, became head coach Jan. 23. [See Vol. XX, p. 487C3]

Dana X. Bible, 70, University of Texas coach, announced his retirement Jan. 21. [See Vol. XI, p. 285M]

Jim Camp, 36, University of Minnesota's coach, was appointed George Washington University coach Jan. 30.

The West defeated the East 35-31 in the NFL's Pro Bowl all-star game in Los Angeles Jan. 15. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 16D1]

**Golf.** Bob Goalby, 29, of Crystal River, Fla. won the $45,000 Los Angeles open Jan. 9, for $7,500. [See Vol. XX, p. 16A2]

Gary Player, 25, of South Africa won the $57,000 Lucky international open in San Francisco Jan. 29, for $9,000.

Bob Rosburg, 34, won the $50,000 Bing Crosby golf tournament at Pebble Beach, Calif. Jan. 22, for $5,300. [See Vol. XIX, p. 348D1]

Billy Maxwell, 31, won the $50,000 Palm Springs (Calif.) Golf Classic Feb. 5, for $5,300. [See Vol. XX, p. 60B2]

**Horse Racing.** Rex C. Ellsworth's Prove It, Willie Shoemaker up, won the $167,370 Santa Anita Maturity at Santa Anita Park, Arcadia, Calif. Jan. 28, for $93,370. [See Vol. XX, p. 68A1]

Prove It, Shoemaker up, won the $54,000 San Fernando Stakes at Santa Anita Jan. 14, for $31,900.

Mrs. Adele L. Rand's Bourbon Prince, Bob Ussery up, won the $61,400 Tropical Park Handicap at Coral Gables, Fla. Jan. 16, for $39,910. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 16E1]

32,429,859 persons bet $2,480,775,161 at U.S. thoroughbred race tracks in 1960 (a betting and attendance record), the UP reported Jan. 7. [See Vol. XIX, p. 428C3]

**Ice Skating.** Bradley Lord, 21, of Boston won the men's senior title in the national figure-skating championships in Colorado Springs Jan. 28. Other winners: Lorraine Hanlon, 15, of Boston, junior women's title; Ralph Owen of New York, silver dance title; Diane Sherbloom of Los Angeles and Larry Pierce of Indianapolis, dance pairs title.

Eddie Rudolph, 19, of Chicago won the U.S. outdoor speed-skating championship in St. Paul, Minn. Jan. 29. Jeanne Ashworth, 22, of Wilmington, Mass. won the women's senior speed skating title.

Doreen Denny and Courtney Jones of Britain won the European figure-skating dance pairs championship for the 3d straight year in Berlin Jan. 29. Figure-skating titles were retained by these 1960 champions: Alain Giletti of France, men's divison; Sjoukje Dijkstra of the Netherlands, women's division; Mirika-Kilius and Hans-Juerger Baeumler of West Germany, pairs. [See Vol. XX, p. 60D-F1]

**Tennis.** David L. Freed of Salt Lake City was reappointed non-playing captain of the U.S.' 1961 Davis Cup team by the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association in New Orleans Feb. 4. [See Vol. XX, p. 464D1]

Richard Savitt, 34, of New York won the U.S. men's indoor title in New York Feb. 13 by defeating Whitney Reed, 28, of Alameda, Calif. 6-2, 11-9, 6-3. [See Vol. XX, p. 68F1]

**Track & Field.** Valeri Brumel, 18, of the USSR broke the world indoor high jump record by leaping 7 ft. 4½ in. at a meet in Leningrad Jan. 28. [See Vol. XX, p. 232C2]

## MISCELLANEOUS

**1960 Traffic Toll.** 38,200 persons were killed in U.S. traffic accidents in 1960, 1% more than in 1959, the National Safety Council reported Feb. 6. However, the death rate per 100 million miles of travel dropped from 5.4 in 1959 to a record low of 5.3 in 1960. [See Vol. XX, p. 60D3]

**Belgian Rockslide.** 20 persons were killed in Fléron, Belgium Feb. 3 when a rain-soaked rock pile near a coal mine slid onto several houses.

**Milan Derailment.** 3 coaches of the Paris-Trieste express were derailed near Milan, Italy Feb. 1. 13 persons were killed. [See Vol. XX, p. 405D3]

**Mailer Indicted.** Novelist Norman Mailer, 37, was indicted in New York Jan. 30 on charges of felonious assault and of possessing a dangerous weapon. The charges stemmed from the Nov. 20, 1960 stabbing of his wife, Adele, 35, who refused to sign a complaint. He pleaded innocent Feb. 2. [See Vol. XX, p. 464G2]

**Goldfine Mentally Fit.** Judge George C. Sweeney ruled in U.S. District Court in Boston Feb. 9 that Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine, 70, was mentally fit to stand trial on income tax evasion charges. Sweeney ordered Goldfine released from the U.S. Public Health Service's hospital in Boston, where he had been confined since Dec. 26, 1960 and set Mar. 20 as trial date. [See Vol. XX, p. 364D2]

### *Married*

**Princess Astrid Maud Ingeborg,** 28, daughter of King Olav V of Norway, to Johan Martin Ferner, 33, composer; Jan. 12 in Oslo (his 2d). [See Vol. XVIII, p. 147F3]

## RELIGION

**Pike on 'Myths.'** The Right Rev. James A. Pike, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of California, in a pastoral letter Feb. 12 to rectors and vicars of his diocese, upheld such religious "myths" as the Garden of Eden and the Virgin Birth of Christ as having "an important place in the communication of the gospel." He added that churchmen should be free to accept or reject them.

The letter was in reply to charges of heresy and communism brought against Pike by clergymen in Albany, Dublin and Thomasville, Ga. and backed by the Georgia Chapter of the American Church Union at a meeting in Atlanta Feb. 2. The Georgia complaint was based on an article in the Dec. 21, 1960 issue of the Christian Century magazine in which Pike said: "While I would [not] deny the possibility of the miracle, . . . Joseph was the human father of Jesus. We certainly do not deny . . . the doctrine of the Virgin Birth, namely the paradox which the myth presents so well: Jesus as part of historical process and also as divine interruption in history."

Pike denied the charges at a Jan. 30 press conference in San Francisco and in a Feb. 3 statement. He hinted at plans to "file a counterclaim" in the Episcopal House of Bishops in Detroit by accusing the Georgians of church segregation, "a heresy worth discussing." [See Vol. XX, p. 451C3]